has seldom been a time when the Republicans were not outnumbered by the " minority." official records show that only one Republican, Mr. Dunnell, is absent with leave. Mr. Hubbell-who is absent on a like errand-and seventy to eighty other Republicans are absent without leave. Meantime the interest continues to deepen and the corridors of the Capitol and the hotel lobbies become more densely thronged, day by day, with persons interested in tariff legislation. It would be a great mistake to suppose that all of them are men who seek to preserve the present or to secure higher rates of duty; probably at least one-half of them are representatives of importing or jobbing interests and free-trade doctrinaires who may or may not be paid attorneys of the interests mentioned. The other half are manufacturers, re inferced to a considerable extent by the representatives of skilled labor engaged in various industries. Among the last named is President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who with several other members of the association came to Washington last week to urge upon

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who with several other members of the association came to Washington last week to urge upon
Representatives the necessity of avoiding any action that might injuriously affect the interests of
the 80,000 or more skilled workmen employed in
various iron and steel industries. President Jarrett
was supplied with a list of all Republican Representatives who are supposed to be "shaky" on the subject of protection, and it is understood that the labers of himself and his companions were now wholly
fruitless.

Among the manufacturers who have come to the
capital are several from New-Jersey. Ohio and
other States, who are engaged in making earthenware, pottery, etc. In conversation with a TribUNE correspondent these gentlemen produced facts
and figures to show that the total increase on the
schedule of earthen ware, etc., will not exceed:
\$\$550,000, instead of \$1,159,388 as estimated by the
Treasury expert who prepared the table for the
Ways and Means Committee. One of them called
attention to a letter written by a jobbing firm engaged in the crockery business in Massachusetts and
read in the Senate a few days ago. The writers
say, among other things, that they "have made repeated attempts" to keep and make regular sales of
American ware, but that "at present we do not
offer for table use a single piece of it," the reason
given being its inferior quality. "Why," said the
manufacturer, "I was very much surprised at those
statements, in view of the fact that this same firm
are and for years now been among our regular customers; and also in view of another fact that about
five-twelfths of all the fine-crockery, etc., consumed
in the United States is made here and is sold at least
30 per cent cheaper than it was in 1800, when
nearly all was of foreign manufacture. Then it paid
24 per cent duty; now it is taxed 40 per cent.

"I can give you the reason why jobbers prefer
English wares and will not handle American wares.
If they can help it," he continued.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The Star to-night

says: "The President recently told a New England Senator that while he was anxious to have this Congress pass a bill to revise the tariff, he was fearful, on account lateness of the session and the diversified interest in the bill, that it would fail. Upon being asked if he would call an extra session of Consress if the bill did fail, he said: 'That is an emergency I will not consider until it artises.'"

THE NAVAL BILL IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The House devoted

the entire session to-day to the consideration of the Kaval Appropriation bill, which toward the close of the session was reported from the Committee of the Whole.
The paragraph providing for the completion of one of the double-turreted monitors caused a good deal of dis-cussion. Amendments offered by Mr. Harris, of Massa-chusetts, Mr. Morse, Mr. Robeson and Mr. O'Neill were adopted. The clause as finally agreed to is as follows:

To be applied by the Secretary of the Navy under the
appropriate bureaus:—for completing in accordance
with the recommendations of the Naval Advisory
Board the engines and machinery of the double tur-Board the engines and machinery of the double for-rected tronciad, which said Board may advise to be first completed in the Government Navy Yards under the direction of the Kavy Department, by officers and em-ployes of the Government, and not by contractors; pro-vided he can do the work of the same quality in the Navy Yards as cheaply and thoroughly and with as much advantage to the Government; and provided if he shall not decide to do this work in the Navy Yards of the United States, he shall then invite proposals from all American ship-builders whose ship-yards are fully equipped for ship-builders whose ship-yards are fully equipped for repairing or building iron or steel ships, and from constructors of engines, boilers and machinery, and shall build the same by new contract or otherwise, as the Secretary may think best for the interests of the Government, \$450,000; but the execution of no contract shall be entered upon for the completion of either of these vessels until the terms thereof shall be approved by the Advisory Board, who shall approve only such contracts as may be to the best advantage of the Government, and fair and reasonable, according to the lowest market price for similar work, from responsible and completent bidders, and at a total cost not to exceed the amounts estimated by the Advisory Board, in its full report, required by the net of August 5, 1882; and the Secretary of the Navy shall take possession of the double-turreted fronclads, and if he thinks best, remove the same to the Government Navy Yards; and be shall ascertain the amounts which ought to be paid to the contractors generally for the use and occupation of their yards with said ships, and for the care thereof, and report the same to Congress, with all the facts in connection therewith.

An amendment offered by Mr. Helman to the original text was adopted, providing that the new cruisers shall be built by contract with the lowest and best responsible bidder made aftee saxty days' adver issement in five of the leading papers of the United States inviting proposals for constructing said vesses, subject to such rules, regulations and provisions as to bonds and security for the due completion of the way adver issement in five of the due completion of the way adver issement in five of the due completion of the way adverting the providing shall be accented unless completed in strict conformity with the contract.

On notion of Mr. Robeson the requisite number of tous displacement for the largest cruiser was increased from 4,000 to 4,300. The clause appropriating \$20,000 for teating the practicability of deflective armo

an \$1,000.
The committee then rose, reported the bill to the buse, and the previous question was ordered on the bill d amendments. The same doments were adopted in busk, eept that providing that chiefs of bureaus shall reve no additional pay, and that relating to the approving the same providing the same provided that the same provided the same provided the same provided that the same provided the same provided that the same provided the same provided the same provided that the

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Dawes presented the credentials of Mr. Hoar, re-elected a Scuntor from Massachusetts. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented a large number of petitions from iron-workers of Pennsylvania against lower duties on foreign manufactured products than those recom-mended by the Turiff Commission. Mr. Voorhees presented the memorial of General Herman Sturm, of Indi-ana, setting forth his claims against the Government of Mexico for alding in the expulsion of the French forces m Mexico and the re-establishment of the Republic. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Harrison introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a joint rule to forbid the reception of amendments to any general appropriation bill, and forbidding also the reception of amendments to any item or clause of such a bill not directly relating thereto. Referred to the

Committee on Rules. motion of Mr. Hawley, resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of

directing the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the reports of the recent trials of Gatling machine-guns at the Washington Navy Yara and Sandy Hook.

Mr. Voorhees offered a preamble and resolution setting forth objections to secret legislative action upon questions affecting the revenue and our commercial relations with other nations, and ordering that hereafter all treaties or coaventious usually known as reciprocity treaties, making alterations in the rates of duty on imported articles, shall be considered in open session of the Senate and the debates and votes printed in The Congressional Record. Mr. Voorhees gave notice that as soon as possible he would ask the Senate to vote upon that resolution.

this resolution.

Mr. Cockreii, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely several joint resolutions granting condemned cannon to local military organizations, and explained that the Secretary of War had reported that the supply of such carnon suitable for the ornsmeutation of graveyards was exhausted.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House Committee on Appropriations in regard to the deficiencies in the appropriations for the various departments for the fiscal year ending June 30. The following is a recapituation of the deficiency in the appropriation for each department: State, \$20,095; Treasury, \$36,831;

War, \$1.016,793; Navy, \$13,340; Interior, \$396,363; Post Office, \$17,500; Justice, \$3,082. Total, \$1,504,004,

THE STAR-ROUTE TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE EXAMINATION OF A. F. MOORE-MR. MAJOR, A SUB-CONTRACTOR, ON THE STAND.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The cross-examina tion of the witness Moore was continued in the Star-Route trial to-day. In answer to Mr. Ingersoll, he said that when he returned from the West Senator Dorsey paid his account up to date, without reference to his books. He received a check for \$250 in payment. Made his first statement to the Government officers in the latter part of December last. James Ketner and Mr-Woodward were the only persons present on that 'occa' sion. Did not recoilect positively whether or not any-thing was said in that statement about fraudulent peti-tions. It did state that Dorsey furnished the money and expected to get his routes increased and expedited.
Witness believed that the first check received by him

from Dorsey was for \$500 or more. He had also three

from Dorsey was for \$500 or more. He had also three \$100 checks payable to himself.

Q.—Now, as a matter of fact, didn't you settle your account, and receive your salary up to July 11, 1878, from John R. Muner I A.—No, sir; Miner was not in town theu. I did have a settlement with Miner for some expenses incurred after the 11th of July.

Q.—Jud you not tell betweet that Muner, Peck & Co. owed you \$250, and ask him to advance the money to you in Miner's absence! A.—No, sir.

Q.—Just look at that receipt thanding witness a paper). Did you significant! A.—Yes, sir; the day before I left Washington in July.

Mr. Ingersoil read the paper. It was as follows:

"Denver, Col., July 24, 1878. Received from John R. Miner \$166 as balance of salary and expenses in full to July 11, 1878. A. W. Moore."

The witness said that the paper had been signed in Washington; was positive that Williamson did not make the sub-contract with McBean. (in answer to Mr. Wilshire)—Rerdeli took no part in the conversation between Dover and himself.

Washington; was positive that with answer to Mr. Wishington. Herdeli took no part in the conversation between Dover and himself.

Mr. Merrick then examined the witness. He said the receipt produced by Mr. Ingersoil was for money spent for telegrams, hotely bills and other expenses, and did not include any items covered by his settlement with Dorsey. The witness identified the check given by Miner, for which he had given the receipt. He also identified a receipt siven by him to Miner for \$3,000 to be used in stocking routes in Oregon, Washington Territory and Northern California.

Mr. Merrick—State how you were frozen out, as you said yesterday. A.—I have never been able to find out. Miner told me the routes had been turned over to Valle. They had no money, so he said.

Q.—Did Senator Dorsey have no money? A.—Well, his name did not appear in connection with the contracts, and it could not hold him. When the routes were turned over to another man it let me out.

Mr. Merrick produced the sub-coutract with McBean to sustain the witness's statement that he had made the contract, and not Williamson.

In answer to Mr. Wilson, the Court said that this evidence would not be applied to Brady unless he should be subsequently connected with it. "Up to this time," said he, "the bond of communion has not been established between any of them, and all the evidence requires to be brought together by some bond. That bond the Government is bound to bring in sconer or later."

Mr. Merrick—We have been putting in the bricks We'll have the cement soon enough.

On re-cross-examination the witness said Senator Dorsey's name did not appear in the witness and interest in the business. Made his linal settlement with Miner in October or November, 1878. He signed a relinquishment of all his claims in return for \$682 received from Miner. (The receipt was here put in evidance by the defence.)

Mr. Merrick—Who have been putting in the bricks here put in evidance by the defence.)

Mr. Merrick—We have been putting in the bricks in admitted to t

tract?

The witness said he did not understand that either John W. Dorsey or Peck was a members of the firm. The sub-contractor, Major, was then recalled and asked to relate the conversation between himself and Moore in relation to increase of service upon the Red-

asked to relate the conversation between himself and Moore in relation to increase of service upon the Redding-Alturas route.

The witness, Major, recounted his interview with Moore, wherein the latter promised an increase of trips in Dor.ey's name, and produced a power of attorney signed by Miner, Peck & Co. as evinence of his authority. The witness had told Moore that the price agreed apon for the original service would not pay horse-feed, and this premise was made in answer to that objection. Witness then took the contract, and the increase and expedition followed according to the agreement. By stoore's direction the witness circulated petitions for this increase and expedition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Incresoll—Did not write any letter to Dorsey informing him of what Moore had said, nor did he task to his partner (Cuiver House) about it. Did not remember writing to Miner about expedition or increase of trips. So far as the witness knew, the petitions were incrementally honest, and truly represented the circumstances. Did not agree to prepare petitions, so that the heads might be car off and others substituted. Moore did not as instruct him.

The Court—Moore did not say that.

Mr. Ingyrsoll—The record will show—I think your Honor is mistaken.

The witness said the route was increased before ser-

or is mistaken. e witness said the route was increased before serrice was put on.

Mr. Ingersoii— If Moore says he told you to prepare
petitions intended to be fraudulently altered, ne said
what was not true; did he not !

Mr. Merrica-1 object.
The Court-This is as good a time as any to settle
his question. Too much time has been wasted-Moore The Court—This is as good a time as any to settle this question. Too much time has been wasted—Moore did not say any such thing.

Mr. Ingersoil—I don't wish to see your Honor make a mistake; let me read what Moore did say.

The record was then read by Mr. Ingersoil in support of his position, and the question was allowed.

The witness and that Moore did not suggest that he get up fraundlent positions.

One of the positious could not be found at this time and some acrimonous remarks were exchanged between counsel with regard to it. When it was eventually found among a mass of papers Mr. Ingersoil exclaimed, "We've cleared our reputations; thank the Lord; unlock the doors." [Lauguer.]

The Court, having decided an objection in favor of the decience, Mr. Ingersoil exclaimed "Good" energetically.

The Court—Mr. Ingersoil, you are carrying this timing too far; the Court will not put up with this kind of comment; "Good!" You may as well say "Bully for you."

comment: "Good!" You may as well say you."
Well, I'll take it back," said Mr. Ingersoll.

tion, which took a wide range. Without concluding the cross-examination, the Court adjourned. It is understood that hoone will take the stand to-morrow and give some particularly interesting testimorrow and give some

DR. HICKS AND GUITEAU'S BONES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The Star says: The Rev. Dr. Hicks denies emphatically that there has been any bargain or sale involved in the transfer of Guitean's bones to the Government, or that he ever asked or expected to receive compensation therefor asked or expected to reterre the remains to the There was in the formal transfer of the remains to the foregrament no particular hurry, and it was doesned best that nothing be done until some months had elapsed after the execution. Six months having passed, the base of the last the control of the last he had the best that nothing be done until some months have clapsed after the execution. Six months having passed, and Dr. Hicks being satisfied not only that he had the right to dispose of the remains, but that under all the circumstances the Government was the proper custodian, last week made out the necessary papers, transferring his luterest to Eurgeon-General Crane, of the Army. It may be questionable if the so-called will of Gutteau, which has not been probated, conveyed any title, yet Dr. Hicks had a much better title than that to the remains, viz: the written and verbal authority of Guileau's heirs, his brother and sister, to take charge of the remains and dispose of them as he should deem proper. It is, therefore, quite immaterial, so far as the body is concerned, whether the so-called will is probated or not."

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The President sent the following nominations to be benefit to be sent to b

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1883. General Grant, Governor Butler and Justice Matthews tere among the President's visitors to-day. The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Gap

Vational Bank of Gap, Penn., to begin business with a apital of \$50,000. Among the new post-offices established to-day was one at Gibbsborough, Camden County, N. J., with Jesse S. Clark as postmaster.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day

again considered the case of Samuel Stevens against the United States. The arguments were concluded and the case submitted. Judgment was reserved. At the session of the Agricultural Convention to-day a esolution was adopted authorizing the president and

the secretary to confer with other State societies for the purpose of determining the practicability of holding a conjoint fair during the coming season.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably Repres ntative George's bill appropriating \$6,100 to pay Louisa Boddy in full settle-

ment of her claim against the Government for depreda-tions committed and property destroyed by the Modoc Captain Carter, of St. Louis, testified before the special plans of the Mississippi River Commission and express-ing the opinion that it is the duty of the Government to protect the inule of the Lower Valley from enerosch-ment by overflow.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has de cided in the case of a Swede who applied for a land patent and who had lost his naturalization papers and could not furnish record evidence of his naturalization, that the patent cannot issue until the record evidence shall have been furnished.

It is stated to-night by apparently well-informed per sone that the Grand Jury to-day, by an almost unan imous vote, resolved to ignore the charges against William Dickson of unlawfully influencing the Star Route jury, and directed their foreman to report accord-ingly to the Criminal Court to-morrow.

At to-day's meeting of the Board of Supervising In spectors of Steam Vessels, Messrs. A. Van Santwood, for the New-York and Albany Day Line, and W. P. Prentice, and W. W. Everett, president of the People's Line, were heard in relation to the number of boats steamboats are by law compelled to carry. They asked a change in the existing law, reducing the number of boats to be carried.

Before the special committee to investigate the charges against Chief Clerk John Bailey, of the House, to-day, Joseph W. Bartlett, tally clerk of the House testified that at the last session he casually mentioned to Mr. Bailey that some of the members seemed to be determined to hit the gas company some hard blows into discussion of the District appropriation bill, whereupon Mr. Bailey said they were doing the company an injustice and asked him to say a good word for it to such members as he was well acquainted with. MR. GLADSTONE.

WHY THE MIDLOTHIAN VISIT WAS POST-PONED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1883.

Mr. Gladstone's own account of the postpone ment of his Midlothian journey is given in the following letter, which will be published to-morrow

lowing letter, which will be published to-morrow:

"HAWARDEN CASILE, CHESTER, Jan. 8, 1883.

My Dear Rosebery: I much regret that I have to confirm by letter the intimation made to you yesterday by telegraph that Dr. Clarke, who had kindly come from London to visit me, had directed in an unequivocal manner the abandonment of my proposed visit to Midlothian in the present month.

"The disturbance of sleep which led Dr. Clarke to this conclusion is in his view temporary, due only to too great and prolonged a strain of work, and to be cured by a short period of abstinence as nearly complete as may be, probably accompanied with change of place for the moment.

"To pay this visit to Midlothian, and to give my generous constituents the opportunity of comparing fully and in detail my declarations before the election of 1880 with my conduct since, has all along been regarded by me as matter of high obligation. I was much concerned to postpone the fulliliment of this duty on account of the autumn sittings, and I lament still more the present necessity for a further postponement; but I look with undiminished confidence to paying my visit at a future and, I hope, not very distant day.

"In the meantime I rely without fear on the indulgence which I have heretofore so largely experienced, and I remain, ever yours,

"The Earl of Rosebery. W. E. Gladstone."

euced, and I remain, over yours,
"The Earl of Rosebery. W. E. GLADSTONE." That ought to put an end to the rumors which flew about London yesterday to the effect that Mr. Gladstone's illness was of a serious nature. One of the journals not friendly to him went so far as to speculate on the probability of his retirement from office, and on what would happen if he did. I may say with the utmost positiveness and on authority beyond dispute that Mr. Gladstone is attacked by no specific illness whatever. He has no disease, chronic or recent. He is simply and truly, as he describes himself, suffering from overwork and from sleeplessness caused by overwork; caused also, no doubt, by the kind of anxiety which may properly be described as worry. The strain and burden of government have at last made themselves feit. The usual holiday could not be had on account of the antumn sittings, and some other matters have since occurred which added to the stress. It is some time since the symptoms, or rather since the sleeplessness, which is really the only symptom, began to show themselves. In Mr. Gladstone's case insomna is the more grave, because he depends more than most men on regularity of sleep, and in getting as much as he wants. He wants eight hours out of every twenty-four, and soldom or never allows himself less than seven. No matter at what hour he goes home from the House, his bour of waking is eight hours from the time he goes to bed. This is one secret of the strength which has lately seemed so marvellous,

He himself began to have doubts about his condition a week ago. Siceplessness has been termenting him for some time, though it was not constant, but intermittent. The more and more frequent recurrence of the attacks, and the increasing duration of the insomnia, at last forced him to con sider his position with reference to Midlothian Nothing was said publicly, however, and it was no till Sunday that Dr. Andrew Clarke was summoned from London. Dr. Clarke is Mr. Gladstone's usual medical attendant, and knows his patient thoroughly. He decided almost at once that Midlothian must be put off. Perhaps it may be said that be gave Mr. Gladstone his choice between fulfilling his engagements to his constituents and resuming his place and duties in Parliament next month. With that alternative before him the Prime Minister could hardly hesitate long. There is, however, an obvious reason in addition to the one stated in his letter for the reluctance with which he came to a decision. The four speeches-and they would have been none too many for the task he had in hand-were designed with a wider purpose than that of rendering to his constituents an account of his stewardship. He meant to state his case to England and to Europe. At least one speech would have been concerned with foreign affairs, and the Egyptian business, to mention noother, is at a point where a declaration of policy by Mr. Gladstone would have been of grave import. Postponement is the word now used, not aban-donment of the visit. But Parliament meets in

February and it is certain that the speeches will not be made before Parliament assembles and cannot be made while Parliament is sitting. If every thing goes well the Journey to Midlothian may come off during the Easter Holidays. Neither that nor any other has been fixed. What Mr. Gladstone says in his letter is enough to prove that he regards an interview with the electors of Midiothia obligation. That is the same thing as saying it will be performed, and this conviction softens the disappointment which everybody who had hoped to present now feels, a disappointment in which I have my full share. If there be any form of intellectual pleasure which grows keener as one grows older it is that of listening to a great orator, and watching an andierce under the enchantment of his elequence, Mr. Bright speaks but seldom, Gambetta I shall never hear again, Castelar is far away, and what other great orator is there on this side the Atlantic, Mr. Gladstone excepted ! And Mr. Gladatone is seventy-three He has made many great speeches, none greater, probably, than those which in 1879 shook and in 1880 overthrew the Beaconsfield Government. At least two of his speeches in the House of Commons this last year were declared by men who had listened to him for more than a quarter of a century to be equal to his best, or even better than his best He is in the fulness of his intellectual powers, while his bodily strength is hardly impaired, and the passion with which his oratory is aflame glowwith as much heat as ever. His ascendancy on the platform, in the House, in the Cabinet, and throughout the country was never more complete, and perhaps never so totally unchallenged. The Government is more powerful to-day than on the day it was formed, and it is more powerful because the confidence in its head is more general, confirmed as it has been by so many striking proofs of sagacity and of real governing power. And I verily believe that it depends mainly-humanly speaking, as the phrase is-on Mr. Gladstone himself whether he shall or shall not continue for many, many years to come to guide the counsels and direct the power of Great Britain. This present postponement of a cherished purpose, distressing as it is to him and to others, has its bright side. I hope it may be taken as denoting an acknowledgment of that need for prudent reserve of the strength which heretofore he

has tasked beyond prudent limits. The Times, whose ancient animocity to Mr. Gladstone breaks out at safe moments, remarks that his Midlothian enterprise has been "happily frustrated." The accompanying expression of conventional regret for the cause of this happy frustration scarcely softens the brutality of the phrase. The joy thus expressed springs not from the relief given to Mr. Gladstone, but from the fact that the month is not to be "given up to the din of political arms." Mr. Gladstone was only going to speak, we are told, "in order to gratify public curlosity or conduct the formal triumph of a party." As a triumph of editorial style I may quote the further remark: "No one could doubt that the Prime Minister himself would not have dreamed of shrinking from his engagements."

The explanation of all this may probably be traced to the rumor which has been current that Mr. Gladstone meant to make Midlothian a platorm for the promulgation of a new programme. The Times hates new programmes. It knows very well that Mr. Gladstone is the last man in the world to devote himself to the gratification of public curiosity, or to beat a drum. He certainly was not going to Midlothian in the middle of January to "repeat as a mere tour do force the oratorical acchievements of 1879 and 1889." Mr. Gladstone is the most practical of a practical race. It may be taken as certain that his proposed visit to his constituents had a well defined object, and a very different one from this. The writer I am quoting is perhaps the only man in the kingdom capable of supposing that Mr. Gladstone was to make four long speeches on successive days for the sake of proving that he could make them; that he could do now

what he did three years ago. One must, however, be a Scot and a Midlothian elector to conceive fully the disappointment occa-

sioned by the collapse of the campaign arranged for next week. I have lately been in Midlothian and heard the hum of preparation and eager delight, and know how keen was the competition for tickets to the meetings. Those concerned in the management believed that the demonstration would exeed that of the first campaign, in 1879. I saw that, and I meant to see this, though certainly not with much expectation that it would prove possible for Scotland to surpass in splendor and impressiveness the welcome she then gave Mr. Gladstone. But I was assured I was mistaken-" we shall do more than we did then; it will not be the same thing at all"-and so on. I am, at any rate, quite ready to believe that Scottish Liberals, and especially those who compose the Scottish Liberal Committee, can surpass everybody else, and even themselves, in planning and carrying out a four days' reception of

IS IT HYDROPHOBIA?

they can achieve.

their leader. I join them in regretting that fate

does not at this moment permit them to show all

G. W. S.

The Newark doctors are puzzled over a second case within a week in which the symptoms are those of hydrophobia, aithough the disease is supposed to be one of a nervous character. On Tuesday night a driver named Wilkinson employed on the Newark and Roseville horse-car line was taken ill and it became necessary to take him to his home in Warren-st.. near North Seventh-st. Here his symptoms became more pronounced; he barked and snapped and at times gave utterance to a sound in his throat like the whining of a happy dog. He was soon afterward seized with violent convulsions and lost consciousness. Dr. William Titus, a Roseville physician, was sent for.

When he arrived at the house he found the patient alone in his bedroom and was urable to to enter the door, the bed having been broken down and pushed against it. The doctor finally climbed into the window of the room, when Wilkinson ran at him, snapping like a dog, and showed a disposition to attack him. The doctor, who is of powerful build, seized Wilkinson by the throat and held him at arms' length until he found footbold in the room, when he summo ed assistance. The patient meanwhile went of into violent convulsions, and these continued throughout the night. Five members of the Masonic order volunteered to remain with him over night, and for several hours found difficulty in centrolling him, although the doctor had put him in a stratiacket. During the night chloroform and morphine were administered. When not under the influence of the drugs the patient barked and snapped and whined, and the attendants were impressed with the tirm belief that the case was a genuine one of hydrophobia.

Yesterday Wilkinson became less violent, and

lydrophobia. Yesierday Wilkinson became less violent, and Yesterday Wilkinson became less violent, and was parily conscious. The attending physician was of opinion that he was suffering from cerebromeningitis. He explained the symptoms by the theory that the patient had read in the daily papers the particulars of the singular case of supposed hydrophobia happening recently in Newark. Wilkinson's mind was weak, and his father had been an immate of ac insone asyium. The physician proan inmate of ac insane asymm. The physician pro nounced the case a critical one, and could not sa, what would be developed from it. Last night fiv members of the Order of Odd Fellows remained with him, and the doctor did not leave his side.

DEATH AT ONE-HUNDEED-AND-TEN.

Bernard Doran, the ianitor of Grammar School No. 30, in Baxter-st., died on The-sday in his home at No. 126 Mott-st. from an attack of bronchitis. His relatives claim that at the time of his death he was 110 years old. #Two sons of the old jamtor, who are twing in the city, are gray-haired men. John Doran, one of the sons, has done all the work in the grammar school building recently. He said yesterday that the family record sinowed that his father was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on January 7, 1773. The old man came to this city in 1839, and he procured his position as janitor in 1845. He was married twice, his second wife dying in 1861. His father, it is said, lived to the age of 104 years in Ireland. Doran never required the assistance of a physician until his fathal illness, which was of short duration. He never amoked or drank intoxicating figurors, and he was a man of drank intoxicating iquors, and ne was a man of singularity quiet 'temperament. Of his nine children only three are now living, his two sons and a daughter by his second wife. He will be buried in Carvary Cemetery to-day.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The new steamer Finance, the first of the three built at Chester, Penn., by John Roach & Son, for the United States and Brazil Mail steamship Com-pany, arrived here yesterday, and will make her first trip from this city, on Saturday next, for Rio Janeiro. The other ships of the line will be called Janeiro. The other ships of the line will be called the Advance and Reliance, and will sail at mouthly intervals, the passage requiring. It is expected, twenty-two days. The Finance has accommeda-tions for fifty-two cabir passengers. Her com-mander will be Captain Carpenter. This line of steamers is the only American one running be-tween this country and Brazil.

INVESTIGATING THREE MURDERS.

The evidence for the defence in the trial of John Kenny, the Brooklyn bill-poster, for murder in the first degree, was begun yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions. The first witness was Cella Johnson, a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jall. She testified to and seeing two men struggling on One asked the other to gi One asked the other to give buck his watch. She went on, looking for a pe and, after hearing two or three whistles, went back and get the man who had the other one down, he had a long face and side watskers. After Kenny was pointed out to her, she said that he was not the man. After meeting this man she went on to where the other man lay, and found that he was wounded. She neither heard or saw any shouting. On the cross examination she was nor as any any anatomic mouth for remember many things, much confused, and could not remember many things. Freperty Clerk Kowiey, of Police Headquarters, falled to identify the pistol shown in the case as one taken from John J. Layden, a bill-poster, which was kept until Layden redeemed it. Layden, who had come from Chicago to give testimony, identified the pistol found in McGrath's liquor abop no me that Keuny gave to him over a year ago, when he worked for Kenny. It was taken from him for shooting at cats, and, after being in the custody of the Property Clerk, he redocmed it. He su bacquently gave the plate! to McGovern, who was with K enny on the night of the murder. On his cross-examination the witness admitted that he had been arrested several times and was once indicated for burglary and pleasied gulity to larceny during what was called the "bill-posters" war."

Yesterday was the third day of the trial at Paterson, N. J. of Mrs. Sarah Story, of Little Fails, for poisoning Mrs. Elizabeth Feest last September. At the opening of the morning session, ex-Judge Barkalow, of counsel for the prisoner, asked the Court to direct a verdict of acquitted on the ground that the State had not made out a case. Judge Dixon denied the motion. The only witness summoned for the defence was George Meron, who lived with the defendant in somewhat questionable relations. His testimony was contradictory of his evidence before the coroner's lury in the case of Mrs. Feest lost september. One point in his testimony was that Sally story on one occasion poisoned herself by care-lessly taking a powder which he had advised her not to use. Prosecutor Stevenson said that thad been fully shown that Mrs. Story wilfully poisoned Mrs. Feest. William Prail spoke for the defence, asserting that it was clear from the evidence that the defendant had been guilty of not-ding more than carelessness. Ex-Judge Barkalow followed, emphazing the apparent lack of any motive for the crime charged against the prisoner. Mr. Stovenson will sum up for the State this morning, and the case will be given to the jury to-day. to McGovern, who was with K enny on the night of the

lay.

The counsel for the defendant and the prosecuting offi-The country of the control of the country of the trial of charles H. Warren, in the Court of General Sessions, for the killing of Patrek H. Dwyer at No. 108 Bowery on September 21. Recorder Smyth will deliver his charge to the jury to day.

THE GAS THAT LIGHTS ASTORIA.

ighted by a new naphtna gas. At the company's works n Astoria a number of experiments and the system was explained to a number of visitors. The works were inspected and the system of manufacture was described.

It is stated that by it the retorts could be used six months without being cleaned, and even then the deposit would be slight. The process consists of bringing together in a retort heated to 1,700° or 1,800° Fahrenhett the vapors of naphtha and superhe sted steam ; mutual decomposition occurs, and the gas is form ed. The only purification needed is the passgas is formed. The only purification needed is the passage of the gas from the retort through a threquarter-inch sheet of water. The men who control the patent say that they can supply lgas at from \$1 to \$1.25 per 1,000 feet. In Astoria they are charging \$1.50 and \$1.75, as the amount used is not over 20,000 ouble feet per day. They have made application for a plant in this city and will next month commence the crection of works in Philadelphia. The gas supplied in Astoria is of twenty-four candle power. The experiments to show the purity of the light and and its illuminating power were satisfactorily tried.

FINDING FAULT WITH A GRAND JURY.

There was a secret conference between Judge Dixon, Prosecutor Stevenson and the Grand Jury, at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday. It was rumored that the Judge censured the Grand Jury for not having found indictments for bribery in connection with the recent elec-tion in Passaio County. When the Grand Jurymen read some of the testimony to them and insisted that indistances ought to be found. The proceeding of the Court is regarded as unusual. The Grand Jurymen are reported to be much enraged, and not disposed to find the desired indictments. They adjourned until next Tuesday. AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

CONSIDERING O'DONNELL'S NOMINATION. DETAILED CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM-LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE-THE DE-BATE ADJOURNED. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Jan. 24 .- A small man wearing a black broadcloth coat sat in one of the seats of the Sen-ate Chamber to-day. One might have thought that he came from some funeral to the session of the Senate. There was a look of despondency indeed on the ruddy face tipped with a long gray beard and surmounted by a high forehead over which straggles sliky gray hair. But the gray eyes looked out keenly from the network of cunning lines that surrounded the m, and the man was evidently thinking more about the proceedings before him than about any grief in the past. John O'Donnell—this was the man's name—had come to the New Capitol for the purpose of learning how the Senators were voting for him as a nominee for Railroad Commissioner. Some over-delicate persons had hinted that this was not a very modest proceeding on his part, but their absurd objection had been rightly met by Senator MacArthur, when that Senator had moved that Mr. O'Donnell should be given a seat on the very floor of the Senate Chamber The motion was adopted and Mr. O'Donnell entered the room in a sort of triumphant procession of Anti-Monopolists. Chief in this noble band was Francis B. Thurber, of New-York, whose self-devoted efforts, by unlimited sale of oleomargarine, to break down the butter monopoly long since won the admiration of farmers. Mr. Thurber was accompanied by A. B. Killmer, his essence pedler, and the secretary of the Anti-Monopoly League of Kings County. There was also present a throng of other Anti-The Senate debated Mr. O'Donnell's merits for three

hours. The conflict was chiefly over several letters that passed between O'Dennell and A. C. Miller, the agent of the New-York mills at Utica, in June last, regarding the Reilroad Commission bill. The Legis-lature had adjourned when these letters were written, and Governor Cornell was inspecting the bill. O'Don-nell may at that time have had a promise from Mr. Thurber that if the bill should be signed he should be nominated for Railroad Commissioner by the Anti-Mo-nopoly League and the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation-boards controlled by Thurber. O'Don-nell, therefore, had powerful personal reasons for desiring that no opposition should be made to the bill in the presence of the Governor. Perhaps the \$6,000 yearly salary which each Railroad Commissioner will be paid had attractions of its own. He was aware that the Merchants, Manufacturers and Producers' Association, of Utica, of which A. C. Miller was a leading member intended shortly to appear before the Governor and present arguments against the bill. If this association could be induced to abandon its design, the bill would have a better chance of being signed by the Governor. Tempted in this manner, O'Donnell wrote the following letter to Mr. Miller :

letter to Mr. Miller:

To the Hon. A. C. Miller.

Dear sin: As we have had some correspondence on the Railrond Commission bill, and as our (Lowville's) interests are identical, if beg to suggest for your consideration some facts. There is no nooth of the Governor's signing the commission bill. That is settled. Now, if I am correct, is it wise for Utica's business men to make themselves conspicuous in heading the opposition to the bill I Your freignts see very low. Will a bitter opposition to the bill and coarse, low attacks on the boards (see Clien Heruld's attack) make the Commissioner recommended by the boards friendly to Utica's and all our northern freight interests which are distributed at your place? You may not know, but it is true, that we have met more opposition from Utica than all the rest of the State put together, and this fact has been repeatedly commented upon in our organizations.

Parton me if I repeat, because our interests are identical. I suggest that Utica is taking a course to prejudice in salvance the Commissioners when appointed. Synacuse, under the wise leadership of Senator McCarthy, has taken no such position; and I suggest that if you will advise with center McCarthy, who has the ear of the Governor more than any other senator you may ned his opinion in accord with mine in reference to the Governor's signing the bill, and if so, opposition will only prejudice. Yours fruity.

It will be perceived that in his letter O'Donnell, Planty and Mr. There's Read of Trade and Mr. There's Read o

says that the attacks which the Utica merchants were then making upon Mr. Thurber's Board of Trade and Transportation and the Anti-Monopoly League would cause the Railroad Commissioner whom the law au them. In other words Mr. O'Donnell, if aware that he was to be appointed that Kaiiroad Commissioner, threatened the Utica merchants with retaliation when he be came Railrend Commissioner unless they ceased oppos-Ing the bill. This, at least, was the argument of Senator Thomas in the Schato to-day in opposing the confirmation of O'Donnell. Other letters passed between O'Donnell and Miller. The latter inquired what use he could make of the above letter, to which O'Donnell replied that of course it was confidential, but that still it might be shown to some of the opposing merchants. Mr. Affler then replied with spirit that it seemed to aim that the merchants of Utica were to be as much oppressed by the coming Railroad Commission as by the present railway managers.

These letters were all read to the Senate at the request of Senator Boyd, the Anti-Monopoly Senator, who declared that the episiles were merely the notas of one business man to another. In relation to the charge that Mr. O'Donnell is a "special rater" Senator Boyd said that Mr. O'Donnell, after resisting for years the seductive custom of the railroad managers in this respect, at last did get his goods transported to his store at Lowville at a special rate.

Senator Boyd then presented a long expination from O'Donnell of his conduct. Senator Pitts protested against the realing of this document, saying: "Mr. O'Donnell is virtuarily here arguing his own case. He had better be permitted to address the Senate. I thought it was rather crowding the mouroers when he was given the privilege of the floor, but this is too much." Senator Boyd withdrew the goument. ing the bill. This, at least, was the argument of Senato

address the senate. I thought it was rather crowding the mouroers when he was given the privilege of the floor, but this is too much." Senator Boyd withdrew the securier.

Senator Thomas followed with a bifter attack on O'Donnell. He decisted that there was not a senator woo had confidence that O'Donnell had the integrity said ability to do the work of a Kaliroad Commissioner. The man's own neighbors had protested against his confirmation. Waving in the air above his head a bundle of legal decuments, senator Thomas declared that they contained the evidence that O'Donnell had been guilty of a misdemeanor and had been declared that they contained the evidence that O'Donnell had been guilty of a misdemeanor and had been declared guilty by the courts of a fraudulent intent to deprive another min of his property. One fordon, who taited in business, gave his property to O'Donnell to conceal for aim. Suits were brought to recover and incidences were filed against him. Senator Thomas also charged that O'Donnell had falsely said that he did not apply for special rates on the Utica and Black River Railroad. He then exhibited a popula card from O'Donnell mins the application, and said that the latter had had goods transported at special rates up to Jannary 16. Senator Thomas also read an affidavit charging that O'Donnell had exhibited a telegram purporting to come from Joan Kelly, and requesting the three lam many Senators to vote for O'Donnell, whereas John Kelly had not seen such a telegram.

Senator Macarthur defended O'Donnell, declaring that he could not see anything wrong in his conduct. He concluded his specch by saying: "It is our duty to confirm the nomination, because the Anti-Monopoly power is too great to be refused recognition. I might say that O'Donnell, whereas John Kelly had not seen such a telegram.

Senator Macarthur defended O'Donnell, declaring that he could not see anything wrong in his conduct has the head of the Bank Department may be named; but do the Republicans want say that the Anti-Josopoly sen

abould confirm him."

Upen motion of Senator Jacobs the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow, when the debate on O'Donnell will be confinued. Several Senators have said that they intend to make specohes on the subject.

REFORMERS IN THEORY, NOT IN PRACTICE. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Jan. 24 .- The Democrats showed their passionate devotion to the cause of Civil Service Reform to-day. Governor Cleveland, as the head of the Many of the stores in Astoria, L. I., are party, was the first to express his loyalty to the cause He nominated for County Judge of Allegany County a young Democratte lawyer named Clarence E. Farns worth. The nomination was brought about by the death last fall of John C. Greene, a Republican, then the County Judge. Governor Cornell nominated to fill the vacancy C. E. Swift, another Republican. This was appropriate, as the county is a Republican one. Judge Swift proved to be an excellent Judge. His term, how ever, expired on January 1. It was expected that Gov ernor Cieveland, recognizing that dogma of Civil Service Reform which says that faithful officers of the State shall be kept in office, would continue Mr. Swift as the County Judge. The Governor has preferred, however, to take an untried man and put him on the bench. Sin gularly, the untried man, Mr. Farnsworth, is a Democrat The appointment is emphatically a partisan one.

When the nomination was read Senator Elisworth called the attention of the Senate to these facts. The nomination was then confirmed, all the Democrats vot ing for him and all the Republicans against him. Governor Cleveland also appointed Democrats as County Judges of the counties of Niagara and Madison; the

Judges of the counties of Niagara and Madison; the nominees succeeding Republicans.

The Democrats were also put to trial respecting Civil Service Reform in the Assembly. J. Wilton Brooks, of Putnam County, called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to draw up a bill enforcing the rules suggested by the Civil Service Reform Association to Stafe and city offices. "Tim" Campbell, of New-York, at once made some opposition to the resolution. Other Jeading Democrats also showed a reluctance to pass the resolution. Mr. Roceevelt, the Republican leader, said he had expected them to take this attitude; Senator Pendleton, the author of the Civil Service Reform bill, had been repudiated by the Democrats of Ohio as "too good." Mr. Brooks supported his resolution in an earnest speech. He said he acknowledged with shame that the Civil Service reformers were not

"practical" politicians. Still be thought, nevertheless, that the Civil Service ought to be reformed. Mr. Keyes, one of the Democratic leaders, said that he "rery cursority examined Mr. Pendleton's bill and could not commit himself to its support." Mr. Haggerty criticised the Republicans for not putting in force the Civil Service Reform rules when they had the power. In the end the Democrate, after much indirect resistance, voted for the resolution, and it was adopted. All the Republicans voted for it.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 24 .- In the Senate, to-day, a ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate, to-day, a bill was introduced by Mr. Titus, providing, that within twenty days after the passage of the act the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner of the new Capitol, at a salary of \$7,500, who shall hold office during the term of the Governor Chabill beloughes the present commission. ernor. The bill abolishes the present commission.

The Senate passed the bills authorizing appeals from

district courts in New-York City to the City Courts of New-York, and to prevent "baby-farming." The latter bill forbids the boarding of more than two children at one time without a special liceuse from local authorities. Senator Jacobs introduced a bill to incorporate the

Richmond County and Coney Island Ferry Company.

In the Assembly, the bill to regulate the rate of fare to be charged on elevated rathroads (Mr. McManus's five cett fare bill) was ordered to a third reading. The bill to abolish the office of Auditor of the Canal Department was passed.

abolish the office of Auditor of the Canal Department was passed.

The Assembly Cities Committee has agreed to report favorably M. C. Murphy's bill providing for matrous in station-houses in eites of ever 200,000 inhabitants; alse favorably another bill by Mr. Murphy providing for an ew hall of records for the use of the Register of New-York; also favorably Mr. Murphy's bill providing for the safety of employes in workshops and factories by probibiting the locking of doors, etc., during work hours; also favorably Mr. Campbell's bill making the annual salaries of policemen \$1,200, of serçeants \$1,600, and of captains \$2,000. The bill makes the pay of privates in the Fire Department \$1,200.

The Assembly Railroad Committee, at the request of Vice-President Gallaway, of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, this afternoon decided to recall the Five-Cent Fare bill from the House, in order to allow the railroad company an opportunity to be heard in opposition te the measure.

THE ACTION OF TWO LEGISLATURES.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 24 .- In the Senate this morning, a resolution was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules stating that any revision or adjustment of the National tariff which shall reduce the present duties on lumber imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, and at the same time retain the existing protective duties on fron, sugar, rice and other necessaries of life, is an impolitic, unjust and destructive discrimination against the leading industry of this State, and asking that Senators and Representa-tives in Congress use all honorable means to prevent a

change.

Harsisburg, Penn., Jab. 24.—The Senate to-day took up the nomination of W. H. Smith to be Recorder of Philadelphia, and after some discussion it was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary General. The business of the House to-day was confined to the consideration of bills and receiving committee reports. Among the bills reported favorably was one "to retreach the Civil Service of the State."

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL S. GREENE, LL. D. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.-Professor Samnel Stillman Greene, L.L. D., Professor of Mathematics in Brown University, died this mortang.

in the death of Professor Greene Brown University loses one of its oldest and most highly esteemed instruct-ors. He had been a member of its Faculty for more than a quarter of a century, and at the time of his death was, next to Professor Lincoln, the senior Professor. He was born at Beichertown, Mass., May 3, 1810. He was graduated from Brown University in 1837, standing at the head of his class. For the first few years after gradnating he taught school in Worcester, serving for three years as principal of the academy there. He was Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Mass., from 1840 to 1842, and for the next seven years he taught school in Boston. He was subsequently agent for the Massachusetts Board of Education. From 1851 to 1855 he was Superintendent of Schools in Providence, and in the latter year he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in Brown University. He held this position to 1884, when he was assigned to the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, which he held during the remainder of his life. He published several text-books, including "Analysis of the English Lantext-books, including "Analysis of the English Language," "First Lescous in Grammar," and "Introduction to English Grammar." He died literally in the harness. He was on his way to the class-room, on Monday, to hold the term examination for the Sophomores, when he was prostrated with a stroke of paralysis from which he only partially railled. His right side was completely paralyzed, and for a time he was incapable of speech. After a wolle he was able to matter a few broken sentences about the examination, but it was evident from these that his mind as well as his body and been affected. His death will be seriously mourned in the college he has served so faithfully, and in the city where he has been for so many years a loved and honored citizen. By the hundreds of students he has instructed he will be remembered as the zealous, kindly teacher and the hearty, as impathetic friend. His heart was always warm toward the "boys," and his interest in their welfare was constant and fatherly.

THE REV. SAMUEL E. SMITH.

ALBANY, Jan. 24 .-- The Rev. Samuel E. Smith, rector of the Holy Innocents' Church (Protestant Epis copul), died of typhoid fever this morning, after a short

Mr. Smith was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1833. He was graduated at the Seminary Divinity School, in Philadelphia, and for eleven years he was the rector of St. Andrew's hurch. For nearly a year he held the same position in St. Lake's Church, Troy, and about six years ago he was called to the church in Albany. He was a prominent Freemason. Mr. Saith leaves a widow, two sons and three dauguters.

JAMES PATRICK, SR.

NEW-COMERSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 24 .- James Patrick, sr., the oldest journalist in Ohio, died yesterday at his home in New-Philadelphia, at the age of ninety one years. Mr. Patrick founded The Tuesdrawas Chronicle in 1819. He was the father-in-law of Joseph Medill, of The Chicago Tribune.

GEORGE S. MARYE, SR. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—George S. Marge, er., a well-known capitalist, died suddenly this morning

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .-- The Army Ordnauce Board, now in session in New-York City, has been an thorized to visit Troy, N. Y., to inquire into the subject of the manufacture of steel, with a view to making stee

field guns for the use of the Army.

Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cavalry, recently promoted from Captain 7th Cavairy, has been relieved from recruiting duty and will report to the Commanding from recruiting daty and will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station. First Lieuteaant Frank E. Hobbs, Ordinated Department, has been relieved from further duty as Acting Signal Officer. The leave of absence granted First Lieuteaant Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, January 10, 1883, has been extended three months.

The Navy Department is informed that the Lancaster will start on acruse along the coast of Spain and France on the 29th inst., and that the Pensacola has left Famana for the coast of Feru.

Lieutenant William Watts has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board; Eusign H. M. Hooley to examination for promotion; Cadet Engineer Frank O. Marson to the Navy Yard, New-York; Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates has been detaabed from the receiving-ship Frank-lin and ordered to the Pata.

The United States steamer Alaska, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was put out of commission to-day, as extensive repairs are required.

Master William H. Slack, U. S. N., of Washington, on Major William B. Slack, of the Marine Corps, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 20th of July next.

Panama, Jan. 13.—The United States flagship Pensa-

PANAMA, Jan. 13.—The United States flagship Pensa-ola, with Admiral Hughes on board, left here to day for

Callao, direct.

The United States man-of-war Yantie, Commodore
Wildes, from San Vicente, arrived at Colon en January
12; being seven days out.

INFRINGING A TELEPHONE PATENT.

Boston, Jan. 24 .- Judge Gray, of the United States Circuit Court, has granted an injenction against the People's Telephone Company (Dolbear's patent), in favor of the Bell Telephone Company. The stock of the latter company has jumped from \$200 a share at the close yesterday to \$226 to day. The decision is the company has properly and is considered an estimate the property of the company has properly the state of the considered and second the considered the considered and second the considered the conside the close yesterday to \$226 to day. The decision is the culmination of a long litigation, and is considered an essential victory by the Bell Telephone Company. Judge Gray in his decision takes the ground that Mr. Bell was the first inventor who successfully used the electric current for the transmission of articular sound. The differences of Dolbear's and Bell's plans are not such as to warrant the former to claim an invention of the entire warrant the former to claim an invention of the entire system. The easence of Bell's invention consists not merely in the form of the apparatus which he uses, but in the gengral process or method of which that apparatus is the embodiment. Notwithstanding the distinct difference claimed for the Dolboar receiver, the company avails itself of Mr. Bell's discovery that undelatory thrations of electricity can 'intelligently and accuracy transmit articulate speech, as well as of the process which Bell invented and by which he reduced his discovery to practical use. The mode and apparatus by which he creates and transmits the undulatory electrical vibrations corresponding to those of the air are blue coyled. The defendants have therefore infringed Bell's patent by using his general process or method, and should be restrained by injunction from continuing to